



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

14th. The reports of the officers and committees exhibited the most flourishing condition in the history of the Club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Addison Brown; Vice-Presidents, T. F. Allen, M. D., and L. H. Lighthipe; Recording Secretary, Henry H. Rusby, M. D., College of Pharmacy, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, John K. Small, Columbia College, New York City; Treasurer, Henry Ogden, 11 Pine Street, New York City; Editor, N. L. Britton, Ph. D., Columbia College, New York City; Associate Editors, Emily L. Gregory, Ph. D., Anna Murray Vail, Arthur Hollick, Ph. B., Byron D. Halsted, Sc. D., A. A. Heller; Curator, Helen M. Ingersoll; Librarian, Wm. E. Wheelock, M. D.

The scientific paper of the evening, by Miss Alice M. Isaacs and Miss Marian Satterlee, and read by Miss Isaacs, was on the 'Anatomy of the Leaf of *Solidago Pauciflosculosa*.' The study had been suggested by Prof. Britton in order to throw light upon the generic position of the plant, a subject involved in some doubt.

The leaf was compared with that of the typical dicotyledonous plant and with other members of the genus *Solidago*. The points of difference noted are as follows: 1st, an unusual surface whose punctate appearance is caused by an irregular development of the parenchymatous tissue; 2d, the absence of palisade tissue characteristic of a dicotyledonous leaf. The depressions in the surface are found to be caused by the fact that the leaf is contracted just above and below the bundles, scarcely any mesophyll being found between the bundles and the epidermis. The blade expands between the bundles, and in these expanded parts the mesophyll is found. The epidermis following the outline of the leaf may be cut off in small patches instead of in a continuous piece as is usually the case.

Of the many species examined, *Solidago semipervirens* was the only one that at all resembled *S. pauciflosculosa*. The fact that *S. pauciflosculosa* is a shrubby plant, together with these leaf peculiarities, seem almost sufficient to justify Nuttall in classing this plant as a separate genus *Chrysoma*.

H. H. RUSBY,
Recording Secretary.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS.

AT the meeting of January 20, 1896, 23 persons present, Mr. C. H. Thompson exhibited specimens of a number of Lemnaceæ, and gave in detail the results of some recent studies which he had made on *Wolffia gladiata*, var. *Floridana*, from the sluggish streams of southeastern Missouri, and *Wolffia lingulata*, which he had collected in Kern county, California, last autumn. Both species belong to the subgenus *Wolffiella*, of which flowers and fruit are quite unknown. The species found in southern Missouri occurs associated with *Leitneria* and other distinctively Floridan forms, of which it is one, while the species collected in California seems to have been known heretofore only from central Mexico.

Prof. E. A. Engler, in continuation of his remarks at the last meeting, spoke of certain properties of the parabola, from which it resulted that from any point on the convex side of the evolute of a parabola three normals can be drawn to the latter; from any point on the evolute, two; and from any point on the concave side of the evolute, one. Suggestion was made of the probable bearing of this demonstration on other curves.

Dr. A. C. Bernays exhibited a slide of the epidermis of *Fritillaria*, exhibiting karyokinetic patterns.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,
Recording Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

Die Chemie in Taglichen Leben. DR. LASSAR COHN. Hamburg & Leipzig, Leopold Voss. 1896. Pp. vii. + 258. M. 4.

Chemistry for Engineers and Manufacturers. BETRAM BLOUNT and A. T. BLOXAM. London, Charles Griffin & Co.; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. 1896. \$3.50.

Chemical Experiments. R. P. WILLIAMS. Boston and London, Ginn & Co. 1895. Pp. x. + 102.

Die Spectralanalyse. JOHN LANDAUER. Braunschweig. Friedrich Vieweg & Sohn. 1896. Pp. 174.

The Child and Childhood in Folk Thought. ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN. New York and London, Macmillan & Co. 1896. Pp. x. + 464. \$3.00.